uself, and at all events rendered so | Rome of the 11th, that a strong diby contrast or of retreating into some solitary corner to vent their spleen on the first idle coxcomb

From the (Hartford Con.) Farmers' Almanac, for 1921.

April .- Instead of being 'all fools' this month, let us all study to be wise. While the ground is soft and the grass tender, let not your cattle tread up the roots nor impede the growth by the early grazing. Give your pastures several weeks credit in the Spring; they will pay you interest and principal in the summer. As to your mowing grounds; suffer not a hoof to touch them from the time the frost leaves them, until the scythe has pissed over. That you' are s ort of hay to the spring affords no good reason, for a practice so permicious. That excuse will last as long as the practice continues.

Att. nd diligently to your fences this mont - repair the old and put up n w where necessary. Good fences are the farm rs' Chirter of Rights. When you are employed in this business, r member that . piece of work once well done, is bet ter than but half done a dozen times.

Poor tences and short feed make lean carrie and quarrelsome neighbours. It is cheaper, when you are ah ut it, to add an extra rail and pair of stakes to each ength, trato have a single lawsuit in the summer about impounding cattle. Some farmers are too much in the habit of letting their division rail fenc. s stand too long without resetting .-A broad row of hedge and briargrows up and occusions waste .-This practice is too slovenly to be endured long by neat farmers. By r moving your fence a rod or two, the hedge and briars may easily be subdued, and the land made productive. No souff is lost, and but little 1.5 our is necessary in resetting the fence.

Let not the orchard and your other fruit trees be forgotten. Ingraft' scions of the best fruit into those trees which produce bad:-The trouble and expence will be small compared with the utility .-Let every farmer be pursuaded next April, to plant apple trees, on the highway in front of his own land, at suitable d stances and in such positions, as not to incommode the tra veiling. Perhaps it might not be advisible to place in this situation trees of early fruit; but winter and cider apples might be grown there to great advantage. In addition. the trees would soon become ornamental and afford much comfort by their shade and freshness. Should this practic be adopted, the net profit within twenty years would be

LATE FROM EUROPE. From papers received by the ship

James louroe from Liverpool. The most important article con

tained in the papers received, is the Austrian manifesto, addressed to the courts of Europe, on the affairs of Naples. It breathes a fixed determination to put down the government recently established in that country.

From the London Sun, Feb. 27. Paris papers of Friday and Saturday last, reached us this morning, which contain some interesting intelligence respecting Naples. In our preceding columns we have given the D-claration of the Congress of Laybach, published in the Vienna Official Gizette of the 13th of this month. It is stated in the Vienna Journals of the 11th, that the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament to the propositions transmitted from the Allied Sovereigns, may arrive at Laybach about the 18th, by which time the Austrian army will have reached the frontiers of Naples, when they will, according to circumstances, receive further orders with regard to entering the territories of that kingdom. It adds that Lord Stewart has taken no part in the deliberations of congress respecting Naples, and that orders from the English government have been transmitted to the commander in chief of the English fleet at Naples, to leave the port with his squadron as soon as the Austrian troops have passed the frontiers of the Neapolitan States. Deputies from Sicily were proceeding, it is said, to Laybach, to represent to King Firdinand, that the majority of the Si cilians would take up arms against the Neapolitan Parliament, provided his Majesty would restore the Constitution of 1812, established by the consent of the King and the day for Siena.

Parliament. It is confidently reported, on the authority of private letters from of Urbina and Ancona.

vision of Neapolitans had set out for that capital from Foggia, and that the Prince Regent had quitted Naples with the garrison of that city for the Abruzzi. It is added. that His Royal Highness had addressed a Proclamation to the Army. announcing that war had been declared. This intelligence is confirmed by private letters received vesterday in the city from Nanles. The Government, the People, and the Army, were animated by the most ardent patriotism and rivalled each other in zeal for the defence of their national independence .-The plan suggested by the government is to take the offensive, to enter the Papal States, and occupy Rome before the Austrians, in order to seize upon the large magazines which had been formed in that city for use of the Austrian Army. It is also reso ved, in the event of the Neapolitan Capital being occupied by the Austrians, to trinsf r the seat of Government to Conza, n the Abruzzo Citeriore.

INVASION OF NAPLES. By an extraordinary courier witch

left Naples on the 11th inst. I. tters have been received from the ce and rom other cities on the roug which contain the most recept intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The course was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring torses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the latters:

· Naples Feb. 11 .- The Dake de Galo arrive ion the 9th with the U timatum of the allied sovereigns. -O the outside of the city gate he entered his private catriage, and proceeded mmediately to the Parleament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could noish reading the Ultimatum of the C ngress of Laybach, he was interrupted by the remerated cries of "WAR! WAR! WAR!" from all par s of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the Ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:-

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modiheatto s suitable to Napl s.

. 2. That during the period while this re-organ zation shall be effect ing and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and all the fortresses shall be occupied by Austrian garri-

.. 3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. And, .4. The pay and subsistance of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nati-

"The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples, produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglieimo Pepe commands in the Ambruzzi-Arcovito, in San Germano-Carascosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Eirangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The prince Viscar-General will be at that point where his presence snall be found most essential. Bergani commands at Gueta. The reguiar troops of Naples amount to 60,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery .-The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerillas."-The Times.

Florence, Feb. 13. On the evening of 11th inst. the advanced guard of the Austrian troops passing through Tuscany entered this capital. Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the entire column arrived. It is composed of the infantry regiments of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, of the Prince de Wied, Chasteler and Ginlay, and of the regiments of cavalry, Riesch dragoons Prince Ferdinand hussars, with two batteries of artillery.

This column amounts altogether to 8000 men, of whom 2000 are cavalry. We expect successively the arrival here of five or six other columns of equal force.

The first column marched this Another Austrian army is march-

ing by Romagna and the marches

We learn from Naples, that all the English squadron now at Naples is about to assemble in the harbour of Messina, and that after this event a great change will take place in the affairs of Sicily.

We have received from Lisbon, the Diario Do Governo, 2 small newspaper of 2d Feb. last. It con tains the account of the meeting of the Cortes, the speech of the President of the Regency, the Archbishop of Badia, and the reply of Sampayo, and minutes of the proceedings of the Cortes. The first measure that engaged their attention was the removal of the soldiers from the houses of the citizens, upon whom they were quartered, to their barracks: the abolition of infamous punishments, the game laws, and oppressive privileges, attached to oil mills, and other mills. It also contains a list of donations to the poor house (Casa Pia) of money and

PAPAL PROCL A MATION.

Hercules, Cardinal Gonzalvi, of the S. R. C. Diacon of S. Maria ad Martyras, Secretary of State to his Holiness our Lord Pope Pius

His Holiness being informed that he Austrian forces which, in consequence of dispositions made by the High Allied Powers were assembled on the frontier of the Lombardy Venetian kingdom, have passed, the Po, and are marching as friendly troops towards the kingdom of Napes, to protect the execution of those determinations which his Sicilian Majesty has announced to his people to have been adopted by the said Sovereigns for the peace and tranquility of Italy and of all Europe, is desirous that his well beloved subjects should be assured respecting the object of this military expedition, and at the same time imformed of what, in the existing circumstances, he expects from their unilterable fidelity, and filial attachment to his sacred per-

The Holy Father takes a pleasure in flattering himself that the Neapolitan nation, united with its King, will be anxious to preserve to itself and to Europe the inestimable benefits of that peace which was but a few days ago regained by so many sacrific s, and at the expence of so much blood. His holiness offers his most fervid prayers that Heaven may in its mercy keep forever far from us the scourge of war. But if. by the inscrutable decrees of Divine Wisdom, the people of Italy are to be again afflicted by that dreadful evil, the hosy father, in his quality of head of the church, and as a sovereign essentially pacific, will not cease to maintain, as he has hitherto maintained a perfect neutrality towards all nations. But at the same time his holiness feels too strongly the force of his paternal ready to die in defence of the liber. solicitude for the welfare of the people, whom Divine Providence has entrusted to his temporal government, to neglect, under such important circumstances, to protect and secure their interest.

If the geographical position of the Pontifical States render it indispensable that foreign troops should pass through them, he knows not how he can oppose them. But his Holiness will not fail to require that during the unavoidable passage of any toreign troops, his neutrality, as recognised by all the Powers. shall be religiously respected;-that not the slightest obstacle shall be opposed to the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the Papal States in the exercise of their respective powers;-that the per sons and property of his faithful subjects, and of all the foreigners who enjoy the hospitality of his pacific dominions, shall be inviolably respected; -and that, though the passage of the troops through many cities and parts of his territories cannot be prevented, that the capital of the Catholic world through which there can be no necessity for the foreign troops passing shall be entirely excepted. A different manner of acting on the part of the foreign troops, will entitle the Holy Father to consider them no longer as friends, and to oppose, with all the means in his power, their passage through his states, and to have recourse to the protection of the high Powers.

Guided by these principles, the Holy Father has already caused strict orders to be given to the civil and military authorities of his States, to theieffect that the foreign regular troops, on entering and passing through the pontifical do[and not opposed in the passa] that any of the evil disposed who may dare to violate the post fical territory shall be vigorously resisted; and for this purpose his Holiness also ordered the fortresses of his dominions to be put in a state of

His Holiness our Lord, in mak ing known to his faithful subjects in the usual manner, and in order to give them perfect confidence, the objects of the present military expedition, his sentiments as expressed above, and the measures adopted for securing tranquility in his states has at the same time thought fit to manifest his sovereign will that they shall show towards the foreign troops all those attentions which they owe to the troops of friendly powers, and that no one shall take upon himself to injure them by word or deed.

The fidelity and the attachment constantly and most strikingly ma infested to his Horiness, our Lord y his people, afford to his Holiness the surest guarantee that they was in the present circumstances contribute, by the prudence of their conduct, to the maintenance of that tranquility which, with so much sa tisfaction to his paternal heart and so much honour to the people of his States, has hitherto been preserved under the sacred ægis of the laws and the vigilance of the go vernment. But if any turbulent spirit shall wickedly dare, during the present circumstances, to see opportunities for plotting mischief, or expect to be able, even for a snort while, to disturb the public tranquility, be it known to them that the most circumspect vigilance will watch their proceedings, and that their crimes will be punished by all the rigour of the laws.

H. CARDINAL GONSALVI. Given at the Quirinal, February 7,

The Municipality of Naples to the English Nation.

After 6 months spent in vain deiberations, first at Troppau, and latterly at Laybach, the allied Sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause be ore the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to murch; it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre

We know where our enemies are -they have declared themselves: we shall soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English administration, through its organ Lord Castlereagh, has issued a declaration apparent y favourable to our cause, but under the fr endly exterior of this diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in this do ument that, dexterous in guarding against ben committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet cruises before our walls: Is it here to attack or protect them?

This uncertainty afflicts, at the present moment, our country. We deposit our anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous friends of freedom! Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the reign of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you have set us, have placed liberty on the throne? Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not shewing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage and our fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our parliament while employed in laying the basis of our constitutional rights and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No. that order, moderation and tranquillity, which spring from our love of the laws, reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger menaces its independence. Ye no. ble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such an iniquitous outrage? Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict in which princes with the resources of 70 millions of men, approach against a population of four millione?

We have blood, arms, and courage; we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph; if we perish, it will shed a lustre on our graves; but in the minions, shall be regarded as friends, name of justice, save us the pain of cus of arbitrary wiolen

dea the That Rolland lebrates of bumoril will never contain to for chains with walker despoting deavouring to letters people who have bed

AUSTRIA. Address from Gen. Frimant to I ne army, the supreme me by his majesty the super passes over the confines of the country with intentions of the Tre events which have district the tranquility of Italy are the motives for our march. We do as in the year 1815, advance agin a rash enemy; every inhabitant the kingdom of Naples, that? a:thfu and well intentioned b. our riend. The duty of the cers and of the soldiers will an e to o' serve the strictest order & mine, to obtain " by every meit in my power. Whether the men shall pass through the peacely states of Italy, or shall place their feet on the Neapolitan territory, er constant care shall be directed the they may constintly preserve the same discipline and love of orie which they acquired between the years 18:5 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about a er ter.

None but the enemies to the trus quility of their fellow-citizens, and but rebels to the sentiments of their king, can be opposed to us. Short they even succeed in inducing to sistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us fromtig saturary plan which has been po sented to us. The co sequences their enterprize will fall on their heads alone, and not on though peaceful citizens. It is glorionits the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so he him to secure the general tranquil lity against the attacks of evilty posed men. Our emperor relie upon us, and we shall justify on the occasion. also, his confidence, and the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments with which we are animated to the fa filment of our duty.

GIOVANNI BARON DE TRINOG G neral of Cavalry. Head-Quarters, Padua, Feb. 1 1821.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Cont

April 19th, 1821. On application by petition of Oth Welch, administrator with the mannexed, of John Welch, late of Am Arundel county, deceased, it is order that he give the notice require by law for creditors to exhibit the claims against the said deceard u that the same be published out each week, for the space of six " essive weeks in the Maryland Gu Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A.11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the subscriber of Anne-Area That the subscriber of Anne-Araze county, hath obtained from the option of administration with the will use ed, on the personal estate of justice, on the personal estate of justice, late of Anne-Arundel could deceased. All persons having this warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribe. vouchers thereof, to the subscriber or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be cluded from all benefit of said en Given under my hand this 19th di April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm't. Otho Welch, Adm't.
With the will annexed,
April 26

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of fieri fice from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to lic Sale, on Saturday, the fifth of May next. on the premises, one neg man, named Aaron, one negro mamed Richard; one ditto, and James. Seized and taken as the perty of William Brogden; and be sold to satisfy a debt due! Gillum. Sale to commence at 12

clock, for cash BENJ GAITHER, SH A. A. Coupty April 26, 1821

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late; The Worthington, jun. are notified, the dividend of the personal estate be made on Monday the 21st day May next, at the office of the rest of wills, in the city of Annapols, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at wh

wittend, or forward their claims. Nicholas Forthington, of The April 26. (

time and place they are requested

napolis, Thursda EDERALREP

MAXCY's Report t land, on the app of the public l ed States, to the ation, has attract found defenders in a subject of der he elder members racy. The plan onsonant to the pla of justice, and mi effect, be so obvi ith the most sal hces, that it obtain nimous assent of our nout distinction of embrace the earl of presenting the l ers. In the mean ose of showing h is entertained o t men in our siste t the following art onal Gazette.

From the National

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Legislature of M mitted to the go ain States, and of v is to prefer and est. e Union, to a shar proportional to th allotted by Con tern and South We circular of the Marure was summer er to our own, but made the subject proceedings. 1 embly of N.w Y bostrye, referred to mittee on College ented a report, wh ished to some of the he opinion of claim advised by t

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e public lands wer common sword, of all the states-th to be the commo Union; they are or the use and ber r and just propor rds of fourteen mil which they comp alforted for a spec ne new states and according to the a and destination of est, to whose exclusion